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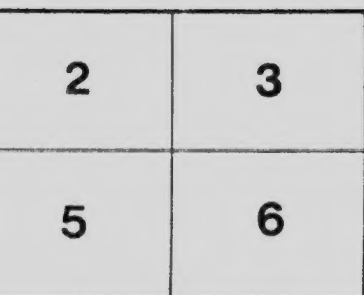
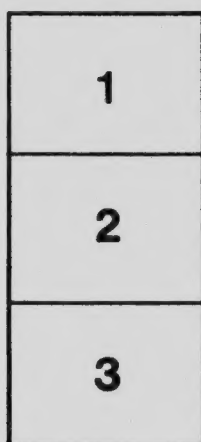
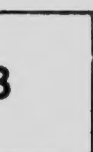
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SIFTON AND BOURASSA

Added as New Leaders of the Conservative Party

NATIONALISTS ARE GIVEN FIRST PLACE IN MANIFESTO JUST ISSUED—A NEW DUTY OF THE HOUR—HON. CLIFFORD SIFTON AS MANAGER IN CHIEF OF ALL THE FORCES THAT DENOUNCED HIM FOR YEARS—EX-MINISTERS IN TUPPER'S CABINET DINED AND BROUGHT FORWARD—MR. R. L. BORDEN SURROUNDED BY HAS-BEENS—SIR WILFRID LAURIER DENOUNCED AS BEING TOO BRITISH FOR MR. MONK AND MR. BOURASSA—THE ORANGE SENTINEL'S APPEAL.

During the last session of Parliament a plot was launched to dethrone Mr. R. L. Borden from the leadership of the Conservative party both in and out of the House. Several newspapers published despatches that Mr. Borden had resigned and for some days there was confusion in the Conservative ranks in the House of Commons. A private meeting was held in Montreal to choose a leader, and the names of Hon. Clifford Sifton, Ottawa, and Hon. Robert Rogers, Winnipeg, were suggested. It was decided to use these men as organizers, as at that time those in consultation did not think it wise to rush to the front men with a past. Hon. Robert Rogers has been active since that meeting but "it is too laugh"

when his name is suggested for leadership, although since the effort to "oust" him Mr. Borden has been on the alert to pick up discredited and discarded timber. Hon. Richard McBride of British Columbia is trying to force himself on the Federal Conservative party by promising to win a "solid seven." Here are his words as reported in the Toronto Mail and Empire, July 31st, 1911: "I can guarantee that the five Conservative members from British Columbia will be returned to the next Parliament, and that they will be joined by Conservatives representing the ridings of Nanaimo and Comox-Atlin." Mr. McBride guarantees to deliver the goods just as a fisherman would guarantee to deliver so many

crates of fish. Great man is this who at the Coronation season in London, England, had a thousand boosters wake up each morning and say "McBride is a fine looking fellow with bushy grey locks and a pleasant smile." None said, however, that he had intellectual force or capacity for statesmanship in the larger sense, but "good looks" and "well dressed." oh, yes.

Numerous are the leaders, new and old, of the of the Conservative party in Canada, the latest additions being Hon. Clifford Sifton, who on August 1st is announced to be in charge of Mr. Borden's campaign, and F. D. Monk, ex-M. P., who has allowed the Nationalists in Quebec to absorb the Conservative party there. These line up alongside of Mr. Henri Bourassa, ex-judges on pensions and members of the Tupper administration of 1896. Appeals of all kinds are made. One of these is a new "Duty of the Hour."

A PRESS ANNOUNCEMENT.

Banquet to Mr. Borden in Montreal—Significant Demonstration of Confidence in Leader—Many French-Canadians of Montreal and Many Prominent Men Present at Dinner as Mr. Borden Passes Through.

"Montreal, June 6.—In order to show the leader of the Conservative party that he possessed the confidence of French as well as English-speaking Conservatives, a number of leading French Canadian citizens of Montreal offered last evening a dinner to Mr. R. L. Borden, prior to his leaving for the Lower Provinces.

"The following gentlemen were

"amongst those who offered this tribute of confidence in Mr. Borden: Hon. J. A. Ouimet, in the chair; Sir Alexandre Lacoste, Hon. A. R. Angers, Hon. Alphonse Desjardins, Hon. L. O. Taillon, Mr. C. J. Doherty, M. P., T. C. Casgrain, P. E. Lablanc, J. G. H. Bergeron, ex-M. P., S. Beaudin, K.C. J. U. Emard, L. A. Lavallee, Lt.-Col. A. E. Labelle, L. H. Tache, L. T. Marechal, K.C., R. Delfausse, Lt.-Col. J. P. Landry, J. A. Labelle and Eugene H. Gaudin."

DES AND PENSIONERS.

There is an interesting list appearing in the columns of the Ottawa Journal (Independent Conservative). Hon. J. A. Ouimet was for some time a member of the House of Commons and in 1887 deserted Sir John A. Macdonald and ran and was elected as a Nationalist. After the election he returned to the fold on being made Speaker. Mr. Ouimet subsequently became Minister of Public Works and was one of those who forced the Conservative Government to adopt the Remedial order and the Remedial bill which led to the "Nest of Traitors" episode and the subsequent defeat of the Conservative party. Just before that defeat, Mr. Ouimet was on May 12th, 1896, appointed to the Bench in the Province of Quebec, but less than ten years afterwards, February 3rd, 1906, he sent doctors' certificates to the Government at Ottawa, dated January 27th, 1906, that he was afflicted with a permanent infirmity, and that his health was so bad that he could not continue to work, so he was retired on a pension

of \$4,666.66 per year. Immediately after this, he took up active business and in 1908 became a candidate for the Federal House, but was defeated. He is mentioned as a candidate for the elections of 1911. But for the statements Mr. Ouimet furnished to the Government, he could not have drawn this pension without serving for many more years. Another pensioner, but through old age, at this banquet, was Sir Alexandre Lacoste, ex-judge, who gets a yearly allowance of \$5,333.33, and assists as Conservative organizer. Last, but not least, C. J. Doherty, M. P. in the above list classed as a Frenchman, although proclaimed throughout the Province of Ontario as an Irishman. He, too, is a pensioner, having in the fullness of time, retired from the bench on an annual allowance of \$4,666.66. J. H. G. Bergeron, ex-M. P., another who fared well at this dinner, deserted Sir John A. in 1887 and ran as a Nationalist, but before the next Parliament ran its course he was back in the fold as Deputy Speaker. It is not necessary to go over the complete list, but some more names near and dear to the Conservative party are there. Hon. A. R. Angers, Hon. Alphonse Desjardins and Hon. L. O. Taillon were members of the Government of Sir Charles Tupper in 1896. They promised to deliver to Sir Charles 60 seats from Quebec. They delivered 15 seats out of 65 and were defeated themselves. It is to these Nationalists, ex-judges and ex-ministers that Mr. R. L. Borden appeals for support, although all, save one or two, have been repudiated by the people. The Twentieth Century is Canada's century, but Mr. Borden says in effect, "Give me Mr. Sifton

and the men who wrought ruin to the Conservative party in the Nineteenth Century; they are the boys for me." One more name should be mentioned. Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, ex-attorney-general of the Province of Quebec and for some years member of the House of Commons, is one of those who on the floor of Parliament denounced Hon. Clifford Sifton as anything but a worthy man, but Mr. Sifton is now supporting the above combination and appeared on the platform with Mr. Casgrain at Montreal. Mr. Sifton has issued an address denouncing reciprocity. In this address issued in the Ottawa Citizen (Conservative), August 1st, 1911, Mr. Sifton appeals to the young men to oppose reciprocity and particularly to "the thousands of young men who have been forming themselves into nonpolitical Canadian clubs, to throw themselves into the fight." Mr. Sifton is a new leader for the Conservative party. Immediately on dissolution being announced, according to the Ottawa Citizen (Conservative), July 31st, 1911, he had a conference with Mr. Borden, and on August 1st, he was announced as manager of Mr. Borden's campaign. If these young men want to know more about Mr. Sifton they can satisfy their curiosity by reading speeches by Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Mr. Glen Campbell and many other Conservatives, in Hansard from 1896 to 1909. If this does not satisfy them they may turn for those long years to the news and editorial columns of the Montreal Star, the Toronto World, the Toronto Mail and Empire, the Toronto Telegram, the Winnipeg Telegram and hundreds of other Conservative sheets. If the thirst for information of these young

men still continues let them ask the thousands and tens of thousands of Conservative stump orators "What of Sifton?" They can then say, "This is the new leader of the Conservative party."

It is a great tribute to Sir Wilfrid Laurier that after all the fierce denunciation of his Government his opponents should swallow it all at one gulp.

BUSY BOURASSA.

Mr. Henri Bourassa, M. P. P. (province of Quebec) and for some time member of the House of Commons for Labelle, Quebec, has been busy during the past few years denouncing Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He does this by attacking members of the Laurier administration. On June 27th, 1911, in his paper *Le Devoir*, published in Montreal, Mr. Bourassa tries to make out that he was a busy man about the time (1905) the "Autonomy Bills" establishing the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were passed. An issue on that occasion was "Separate Schools," with the result that the system in vogue at the time in the Northwest Territories was adopted, which is one general system of schools throughout each province and not a separate school system such as exists in the province of Ontario. It is true a certain number of ratepayers may establish a school, but any school so established is under the law as to qualification of teachers, examinations, inspection, books to be used, etc. There is no special or separate system in the sense of being free from the law in any special or general way. The general system is not

interfered with, although a number of ratepayers may have a school of their own where their own children only may be educated, but the school must be under the general law of the province. This is not the system in Ontario; a separate school in Ontario need not, except on its own free will, be amenable to much of the general law regarding education in Ontario.

Two provincial general elections have taken place in each of the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta since the passing of the "Autonomy Bills," and on each occasion the Liberal party was handsomely sustained. In the Federal elections of 1908 the Liberals carried 7 to 1 in Saskatchewan and 4 to 3 in Alberta. Sir Wilfrid's policy has on these three occasions been endorsed by the people of these two provinces.

From his own statement Mr. Bourassa desired to have a system of separate schools even more comprehensive than the Ontario system established in the western provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. He worked hard for this. In his article in *Le Devoir*, June 27th, 1911, he says: "During more than two months (Spring of 1905) I was in almost daily relations with Messrs. Fitzpatrick and Laurier, on the one part, and Mgr. Sabretti (the papal delegate from Rome) on the other, called here and there, drawn on every side, and always searching for a ground of conciliation." He was a busy man. Rushing in to make fame for himself. When he did not get what he wanted he denounces Sir Wilfrid because Sir Wilfrid did not play Mr. Bourassa's game. On April 17th, 1905, Mr. Bourassa says he began his outside agitation and made a speech at the

Monument National, Montreal, denouncing the proposed change in the autonomy bills from what he asked. He admits he failed in this effort, but even after this rupture of April 17th, 1905, he says his work was made use of, and says, "It is as a result of my efforts that they (the Government) had an amendment (somewhat incomplete) presented by Mr. Lamont, which saved a little of the rights of the minority." Mr. Bourassa tries hard to show how he made good as a Nationalist. The story is all his own, bitterly told with the view to injure Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the province of Quebec. In Quebec the story is Tory and Blue. In Ontario it is fixed up Tory and Orange. It is designed to have the Blues (Tories) of Quebec join as in the past with the Ultras (Tories) in Ontario. The appeal to the Ontario Conservatives is issued in "The Sentinel and Orange and Protestant Advocate" of date July 27th, 1911. It misrepresents of course the article printed by Mr. Bourassa in Le Devoir. In that article Mr. Bourassa almost with tears, tells how he failed in his efforts, but the Orange Sentinel article tries to make it appear that Sir Wilfrid Laurier did dreadful things. The complete article in the Orange Sentinel is as follows:

"THE PUNISHMENT OF LAURIER IS DUE.

"The people of Canada have, during the past few months, had their eyes opened to see the hand of Rome manipulating the Government of the Dominion. Mr. Bourassa has written a lengthy article in Le Devoir giving the facts of Sir Wilfrid

"Laurier's surrender to Mgr. Sbaretti on the school clauses in the autonomy bill of 1905. Bourassa says he was the intermediary between Laurier and Sbaretti. Consequently he knows all about it.

"This exposure reveals Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the position of an obedient son of the church, chaining the two western provinces to a system of separate schools at the dictation of the Pope's delegate. What a descent from 1896. When he was appealing to Ontario to elect him and prevent the coercion of Manitoba he was a fine figure in the political life of the country. Ontario helped him to defeat the ultramontane wing of his party. But no sooner was he settled securely in power than he began trading the principles he had professed and for which his party had stood for years, for the votes of the Roman hierarchy. He has descended to the lowest depths of servitude to the Papal authority. What further concessions are contemplated no man knows. The clerical party play the game with almost absolute secrecy.

"But can Laurier be trusted with the affairs of our Dominion any longer?

"There are many who hold that it is impossible for him to be a loyal citizen of the British Empire and a devout Romanist. They say that the Pope demands civil obedience as well as spiritual submission in spiritual matters. Those who hold this view are supported by the syllabus of 1870 and the Papal doctrines. Can a man serve two masters?

"Leaving that aspect of the question aside, and judging Sir Wilfrid

"Laurier by his acts, how can Protestant electors continue to support him. He has become the tool of the ultramontanes. He fastened separate schools on the West at their dictation. He allowed the officers of the state to prostrate the civil authority before the prelates at the Eucharistic Congress. He uttered no protest when the military paraded as a guard of honor to the visiting cardinals. In fact he has played the Papal game from beginning to end.

"And to cap it all he rendered futile the efforts of those who tried to advance the Imperial idea at the Conference of Colonial Premiers in London. He did so in order to catch the votes of French Nationalists, who form a part of the Papal machine. Laurierism and Papalism go hand in hand in the government of this country. As we view the growing arrogance of the Roman Church, as exhibited in the Ne Temere decree; as we see the priests breaking up happy homes; while they are breeding such fierce sectarian strife that it leads to murder (as at Lancaster); are not the Protestant voters of Canada warranted in saying that they will no longer continue in the office a Premier who has given so many proofs of his readiness to put the government of the Dominion under the thumb of the Papal delegate?"

In 1908 the Sentinel contained an article on "The Duty of the Hour," somewhat similar to the above. In it all Orangemen were urged to forget everything except to vote for the Conservative candidates. It is not necessary to here reproduce the article of 1908, for surely the one of

July 27th, 1911, is sufficient to satisfy all reasonable men as to their duty.

MR. BOURASSA WILL SUPPORT THE CONSERVATIVES.

The Toronto World (Conservative) of August 1st, 1911, heads a news despatch from Montreal, July 31st, as follows: "Nationalists Incline to Borden—Will Support Conservative Candidates in Constituencies Where There Are No Nationalist Standard-Bearers."

The World's despatch concludes as follows: "It is understood that Bourassa and his friends will support the Conservative candidates where there are no Nationalist standard-bearers, and there will be no acclamations on the government side of the fence."

A Montreal despatch, July 31st, 1911, appearing in the Toronto Mail and Empire (Conservative) August 1st, is even more pointed as to Nationalist and Conservative union than the item in the Toronto World. The Mail and Empire despatch contains the following:

"Mr. F. D. Monk, ex-M. P. and Conservative leader in the province of Quebec, will seek reelection to his old seat for Jacques Cartier. Mr. Henri Bourassa will not come forward as a candidate for a Federal seat in any of the constituencies. He made this announcement authoritatively today: 'I shall not be a candidate,' he said, 'but it is my intention to fight, in the columns of my newspaper and on the platform, as a simple soldier in the army which is being recruited in encouraging numbers under the banner of Mr. Monk.'"

Laurier is too British for Mr. Monk.

The victory in Drummond and Arthabaska was a victory won by Conservative and Nationalist campaigners in the fall of 1910, under the leadership of Mr. Monk and Mr. Bourassa against any provision being made in any way by this country for naval defence. The ground on which they have assailed the Canadian naval policy of the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier is the ground of outspoken hostility to the idea of co-operation with the Empire. The Winnipeg Free Press in its issue of November 4, 1910, points out that strenuously and persistently the Nationalists, under Mr. Monk and Mr. Bourassa, reiterated such inflammatory utterances as the following:

"Laurier has betrayed the Province of Quebec and all Canada, but he will not suffer the consequences of this iniquitous law. He is seventy years old and has no children. He need not worry himself about the consequences. In twenty years the recruiting officer will come to your homes and will say to your wives: 'Mothers, you count on your son to make you happy in your old years; you expect him to protect your old age; but you are mistaken. The law passed in 1910 by the Laurier Government robs you of your children and I shall carry away thy son with me. In twenty years, perhaps, your children may be mortally wounded on the bridge of a warship because you have been too Liberal to vote against Laurier.'"

"One day your wives will see the

"agent of the Government coming to them with this iniquitous law in his hand and saying to them: 'Good mother, it is necessary that you give me your son, not to defend his native country, but to fight in all countries and on all the seas of the world in favor of the English flag'; but when your women learn some months afterwards that an Austrian howitzer, a Japanese bullet, or a German ball has slain her child, who has fallen into the depths of an abyss or from the bridge of a ship, do you think she will say: 'It's all right. My husband was a good Liberal and as it was Mr. Laurier who passed this law, it's all right.' No, she will curse you, and she will be right in doing so."

"The navy is a conspiracy of the English to drown the Canayens. Laurier has consented, after having betrayed us as regards our language, to man all the ships of war which we will have with French-Canadians. This will take 50,000 to 60,000 men all fathers of families or young men on the point of so becoming, who will have to go to Japan, China, or Oceania, under the command of English officers, who, wishing to make our race disappear, will see to it that these ships go to the bottom of the sea. Laurier has sold us to the English in return for the honors he has received, and in twenty-five years there will be no French-Canadians left."

"In a speech yesterday, P. D. Blondin, M.P. for Champlain, said: 'We owe nothing to Great Britain. England did not take Canada for love, or to plant the cross of religion as

"the French did but in order to plant
"their trading posts and make money.
"The only liberties we have are those
"we won by force, and today Eng-
"land tries to dominate its colonies
"as Imperial Rome once did.' "

"The English have never done any-
"thing for the French-Canadians; we
"owe them nothing. Those who dis-
"embowelled your fathers on the
"Plains of Abraham ask you today to
"go and get killed for them."

"We are French-Canadians, not
"English. French-Canadians are not
"going to cringe to Englishmen. They
"will not go out to get their backs
"broken for them."

The once-great Conservative party,
created by Sir John A. Macdonald,
true Canadian patriot and true Im-
perialist in every breath, as Sir Wil-
frid Laurier is, stands today broken

into factions so utterly divergent that
they could not agree on any construc-
tive policy of defence without aban-
donment of their present positions.
Surely never in the history of this
or any other country has a political
party resorted to such short-sighted
and unpatriotic sectional appeals in
the desperate hope of attaining power.
No man can hold the Premiership of
this country and write his name in
Canadian history, like Macdonald's
and Laurier's, unless, like Macdonald
and Laurier, he will work steadfastly
to secure harmonious co-operation be-
tween the different sections of the
Canadian people. The Canadian naval
policy, which the Dominion Govern-
ment is putting into operation and
which history will associate with the
name of Laurier, is a policy plain and
clear cut, for every constituency of
the Dominion, for every Province, for
all the world, to know



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